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importance will have to be considered. I specially have presented three which seem urgent: Court procedure, occupation and farm colonies.

It is believed that sufficient preliminary work has been done, that sufficient knowledge already is available to justify the attempt to bring the statutes of Illinois into harmony with our present knowledge of the relations of crime and disease. It may be possible to formulate or cause to be formulated legislative propositions which will arrest the attention of the General Assembly of 1919. The ground is scarcely broken. Will Illinois lead the way?—E. C. Dudley, M. D., President of the Illinois Board of Commissioners of Public Welfare, in the *Institution Quarterly*, Springfield, Ill., March, 1918.

Comparison of the Physical Condition of Prisoners on Admission and Discharge.—Following are the conclusions of Dr. Frank L. Heacox, physician at the State Prison, Auburn, N. Y. from an article under the above title in the *New York Medical Journal* for January 5, 1918:

1. The prisoners received from other penal institutions are in better condition at time of admission to this prison than those received from the courts and other outside sources.

2. The majority of prisoners are in better physical condition when discharged from this prison than they were when admitted.

3. This improvement is too small to meet the requirements of modern penal and medical standards.

4. The medical department is only a little more than barely able to take care of the illnesses and injuries that arise in the institution.

5. The medical staff, consisting only of two, is already overworked.

6. The improvement in the health of prisoners may be greatly increased by the following means: sanitary housing conditions; properly balanced diet; adequate medical staff.—R. H. G.

Psychological Elements in Law Making.—"It is most fashionable to decry the admission of emotion to any part in the making or administration of the law; to exalt the cold, clear light of reason as the sole permissible guide of the lawmaker and the judge. A former president of the American Bar Association in the course of a recent criticism of legislative tendencies said: The trouble with much of our legislation is that the legislator has mistaken emotion for wisdom. The idea is one which holds an honored place in the well-known Kultur and has received at least one extensive exposition (The Perils of Emotionalism, by Fritz Berolzheimer, published in the Modern Legal Philosophy Series). It needs, however, but small knowledge of psychology to discern that it is one alien to American ideals. No reform ever found its birth in the realm of intellect. The love of freedom, the love of justice, sympathy for suffering, what are these but emotions which for generations have pressed mankind onward to discover means by which they might be effectuated? Intellectual subtlety created the fellow servant doctrine and assumption of risk, and a national instinct of justice at last revolted from them. Emotion rose in arms at the horrors of slavery and beat down the cold intellectual portrayal of its economic advantages. Personal virtues are merely emotions made permanent. A selfish man feeling a momentary burst of generosity calls it an emotion. When that feeling becomes habitual he becomes a generous man. The teaching that pity is weakness bore fruit in the rape of Belgium. The lesson is not